

Education Reform Funding

Review of funding and programs compared to the recommendations of the Governor's Council on Education Reform and Funding (1992)

GCERF 1992 Recommendations for Education Reform Funding

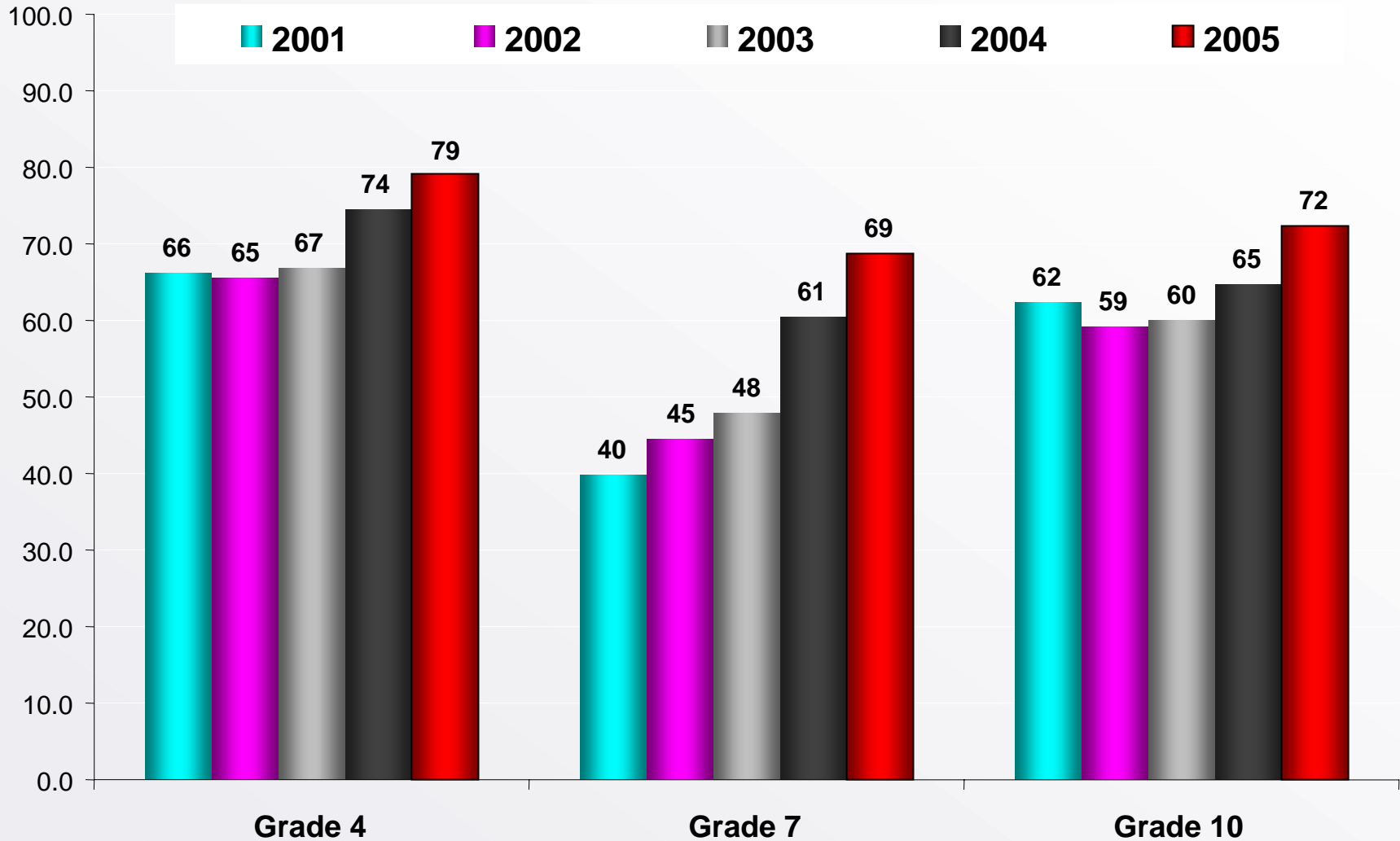
Education Reform is not one program, but a series of programs and grants:

- Commission on Student Learning (replaced by A+ Comm, then A+ eliminated)
- Professional Development Grants
- Mentor for all beginning teachers
- School monetary rewards and consequences
- Deregulation, new funding formulae, school choice
- Technology assistance grants
- Teacher and Principal Certification
- Readiness to Learn grants
- College Scholarships

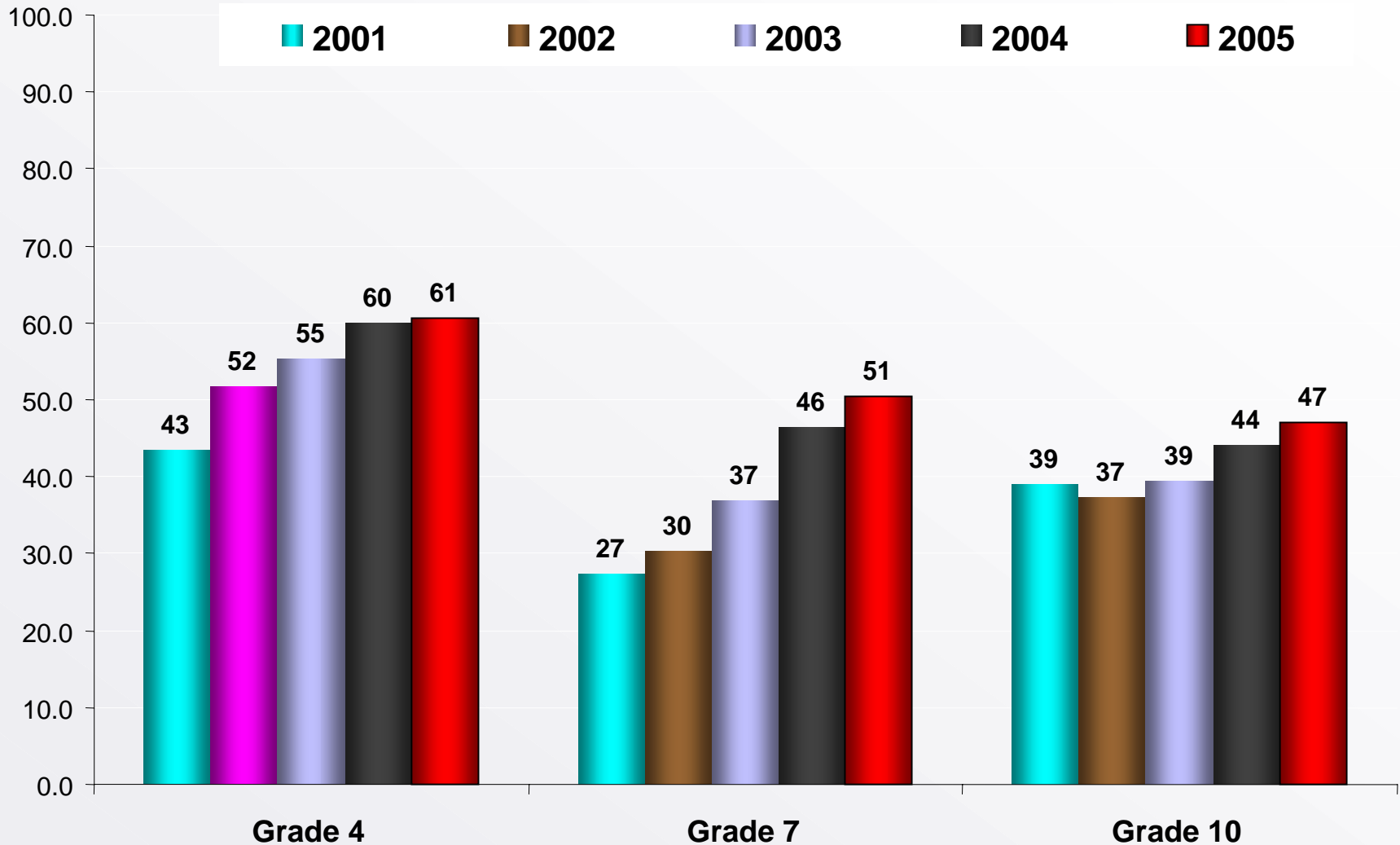
Education Reform Timeline

1991	Governor's Council on Education Reform and Funding established (GCERF).
1992	SB 5953 Enacted: Established Commission on Student Learning; GCERF Recommendations; 4 Goals.
1993	HB 1209 Enacted; CSL begins developing standards (EALR's) and assessments.
1995	Legislative committee completes funding study.
1997	4th Grade Reading, Writing, Math and Listening assessments voluntary.
1998	7th Grade Reading, Writing, Math and Listening assessments voluntary. Required in 4th Grade
1999	10th Grade Reading, Writing, Math and Listening assessments voluntary. A+ established.
2001	7th and 10th Reading, Writing, Math and Listening assessments required. I-728 funding begins.
2002	8th and 10th Grade Science assessments voluntary.
2004	5th Grade Science assessment voluntary; Grade Level Content Expectations; New cut scores adopted by A+; 8th and 10th Grade Science assessments required. Listening assessment eliminated.
2005	5th Grade Science assessment required. A+ Comm. Abolished.
2006	Class of 2008 takes WASL in 10th Grade.
2008	Class of 2008 Graduates—Must meet Reading, Writing, Math standards (in addition to other grad req.).
2010	Class of 2010 Graduates—Must also meet Science to graduate (in addition to other grad req.).

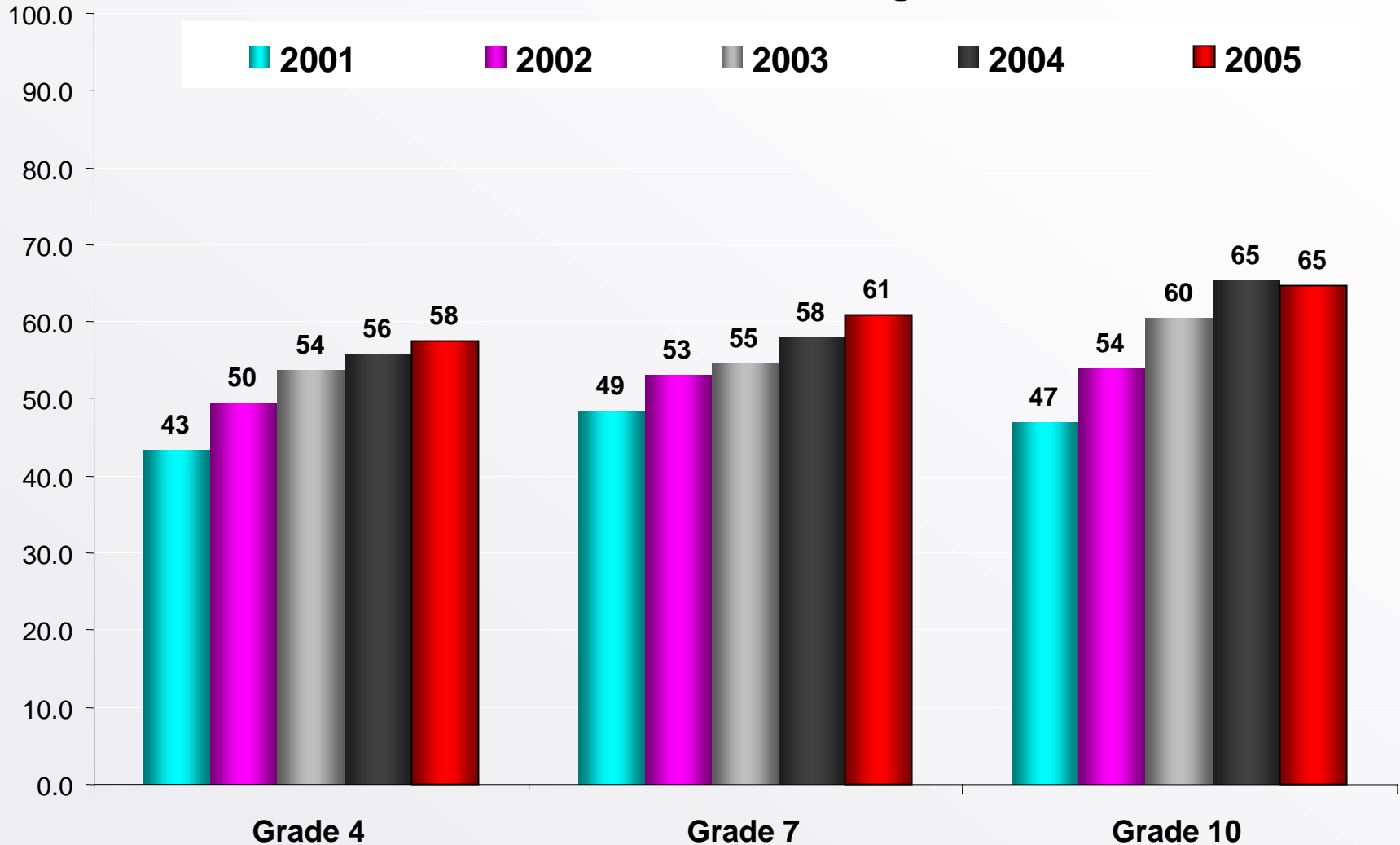
Grade 4, 7, and 10 Reading Percent of Students Meeting Standard



Grade 4, 7, and 10 Mathematics Percent of Students Meeting Standard

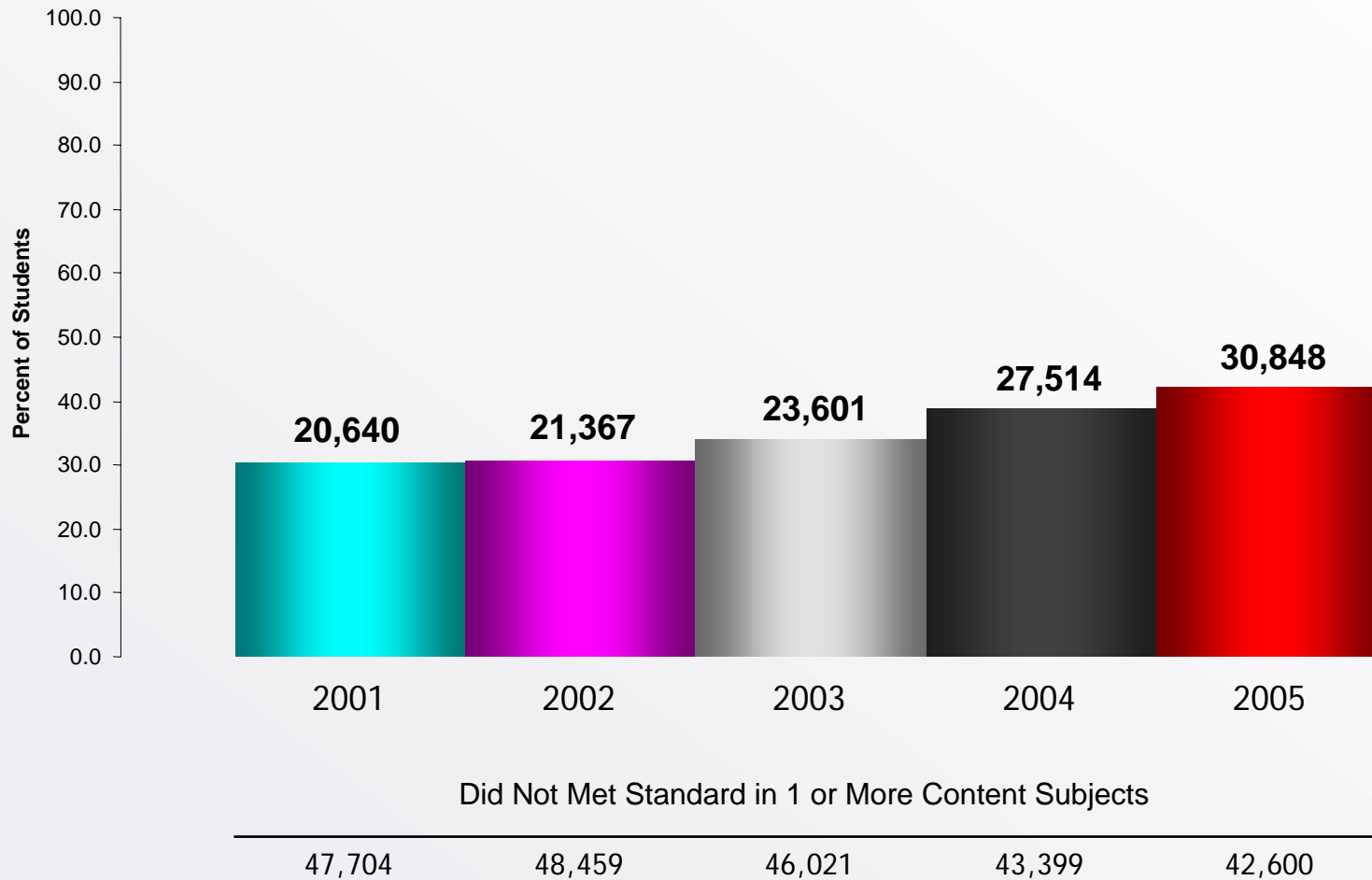


Grade 4, 7, and 10 Writing Percent of Students Meeting Standard



Grade 10 Reading, Mathematics and Writing

Number of Students Meeting Standard in Three Subjects from 2001 to 2005

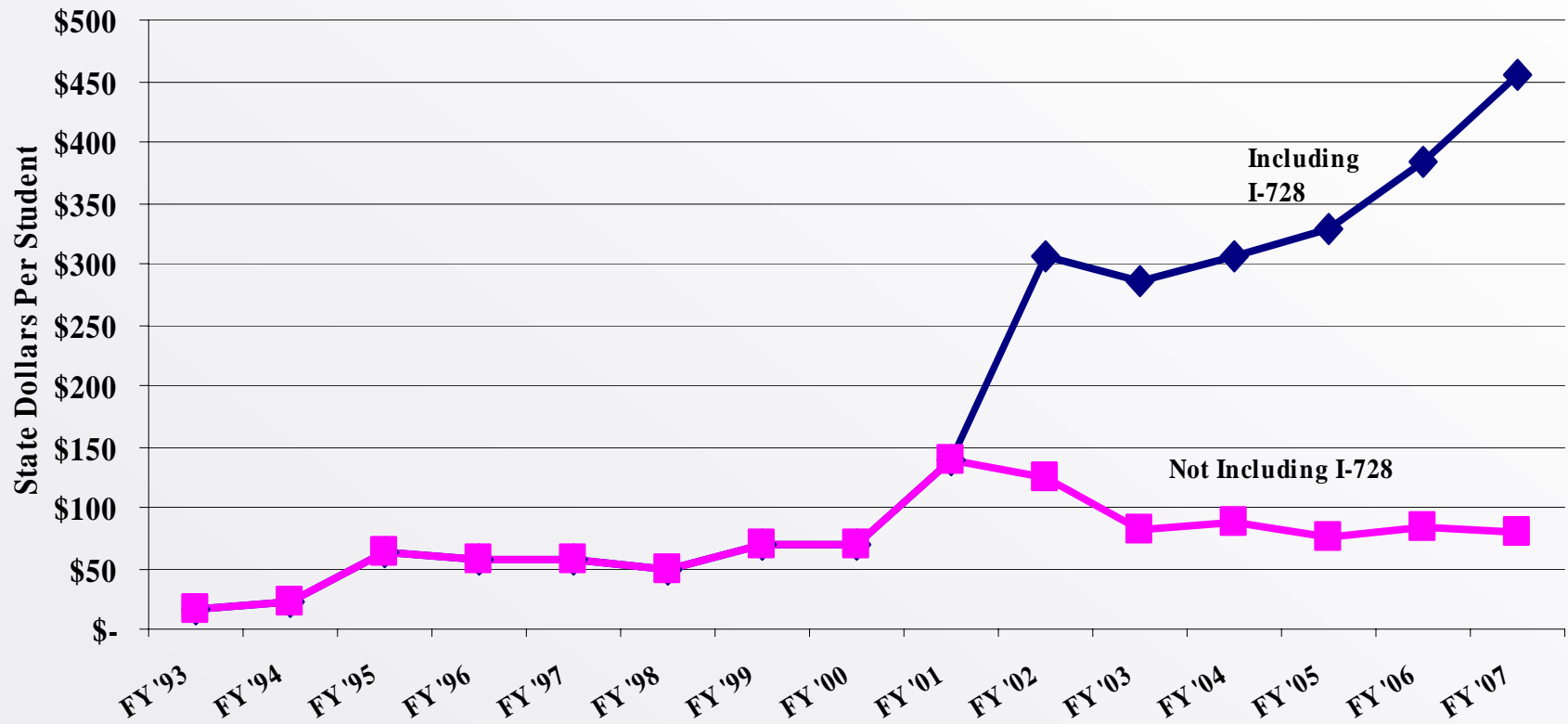


6 Categories of “Education Reform” Spending

1. Health and Readiness
2. Curriculum and Instruction
3. School Improvement Assistance
4. Professional Development
5. Assessment
6. I-728 (added by initiative in 2001)
 - *Learning Assistance Program—Remediation for Struggling Students Covered in Different Summary—But Critical to Ed Reform*

State Spending on Education Reform

State Education Reform Dollars Per Student (1992-2007)
With And Without Initiative 728



1. Health and Readiness

- Programs designed to help students be ready to learn by assisting with basic needs: food, health and clothing basics, and social services basics.
- Small number of schools per year.
- Designed to assist districts with societal issues, in order to allow district focus on reform.

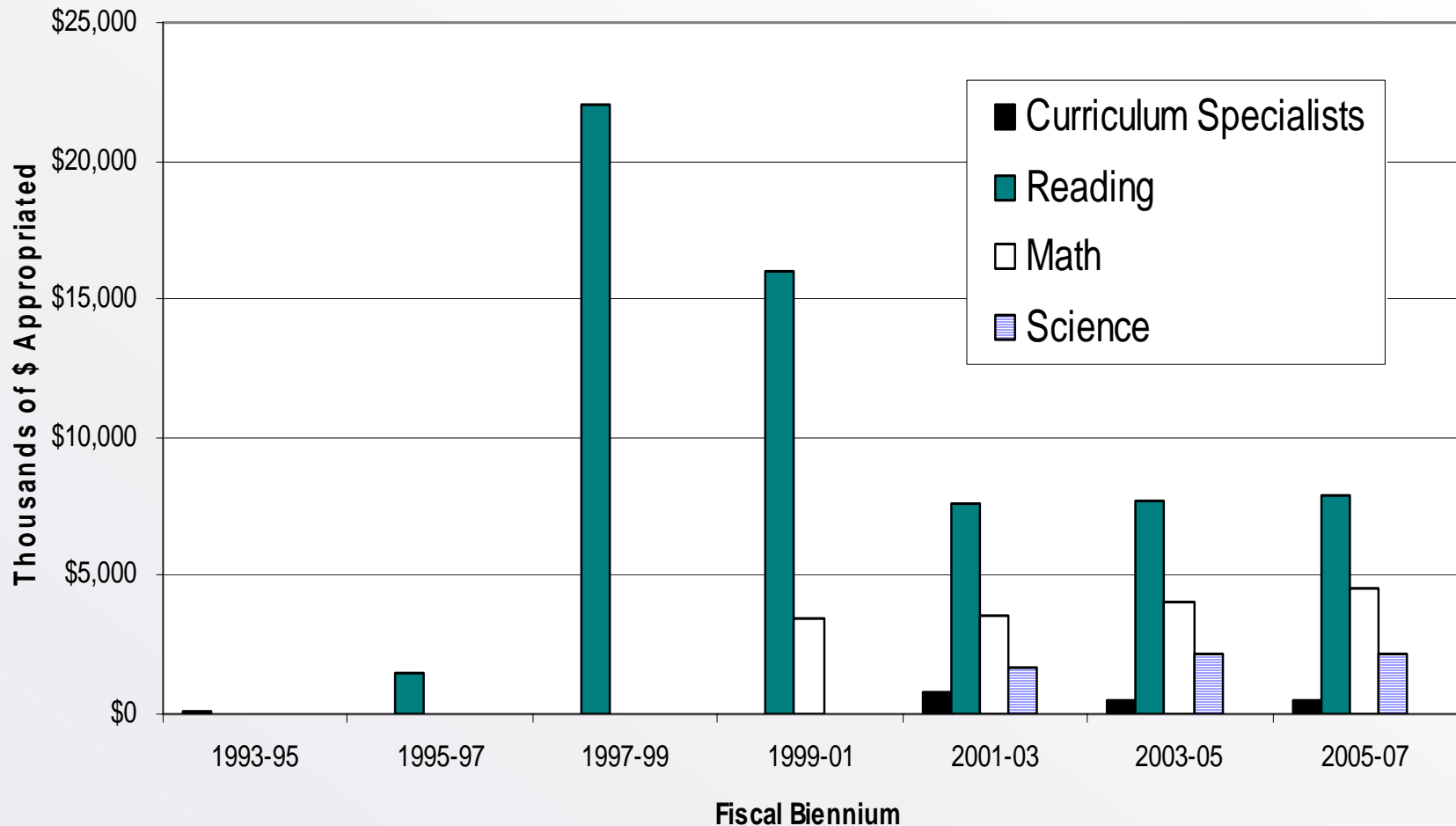
	FY 1994	FY 2006
Readiness to Learn	\$4.0 million	\$3.6 million
Meals and Nutrition	\$5.0 million	\$2.5 million
Total	\$9.0 million	\$6.1 million

2. Curriculum and Instruction Overview

Category Includes:

- OSPI Curriculum Specialists for General Technical Assistance
- Math Initiatives and Programs (Math Helping Corps)
- Reading Initiatives and Programs (Reading Corps)
- Science (LASER)

2. Curriculum and Instruction: Majority of Investment in Reading Corps grants; very small investments in any other category.



2. Curriculum and Instruction Summary

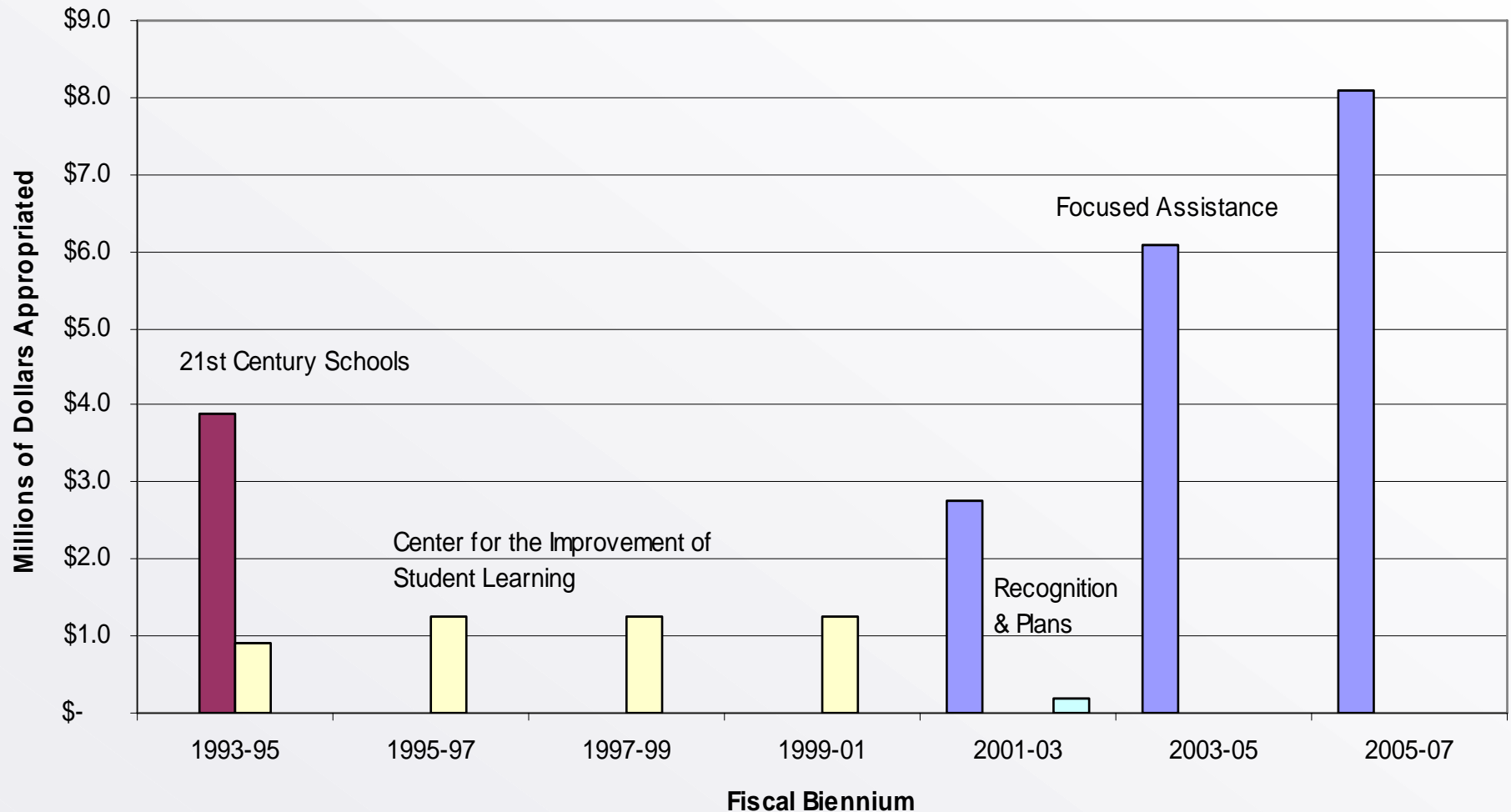
- Investment by Content Area 1994-2007
 - Reading: \$55.3 million
 - \$48 million via Reading Corps program, eliminated for 2005-06 SY
 - Math: \$11.4 million
 - Science: \$3.8 million
 - Writing: None
 - General Curriculum Technical Assistance: \$2.7 million
- Programs are largely targeted to very lowest performing schools and limited in scope
- Over 15 years, little assistance in math and science
- Minimal assistance by state and/or region for schools to re-align curriculum to learning standards

3. School Improvement Programs

3 Phases of Improvement Effort

- 1993-95
 - 21st Century Schools: grants to schools for improvement, locally developed plan.
- 1993-95 to 1999-01
 - Center for the Improvement of Student Learning (CISL): brochures, data analysis and reporting, achievement gap analysis, and technology tools for improvement.
- 2001-03 to Present
 - Focused Assistance: intensive school and district review of curriculum, instruction, and management practices using a state-developed model of improvement, guided by regional experts with significant training of school staff.

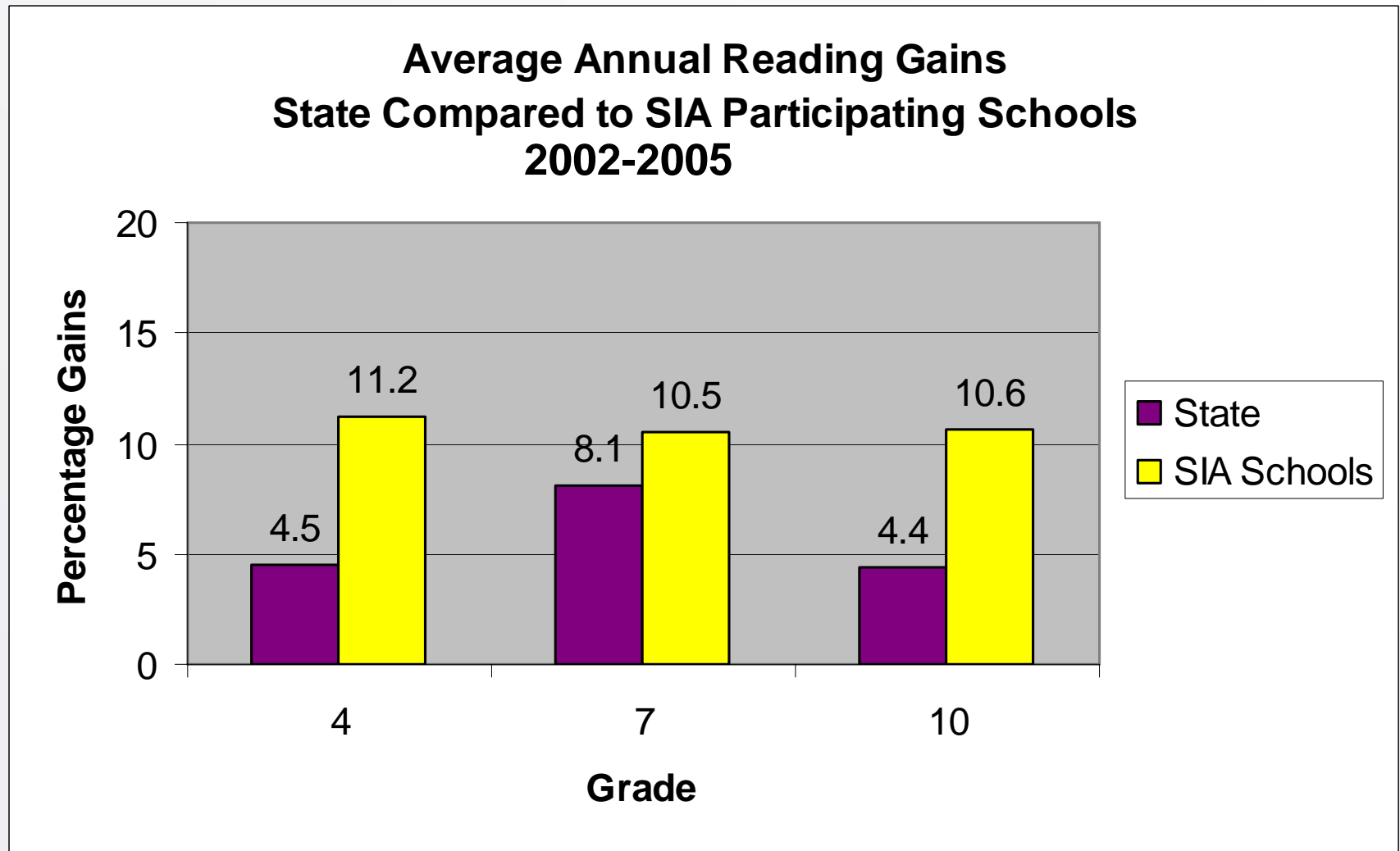
3. School improvement focus has changed and state funding has increased.



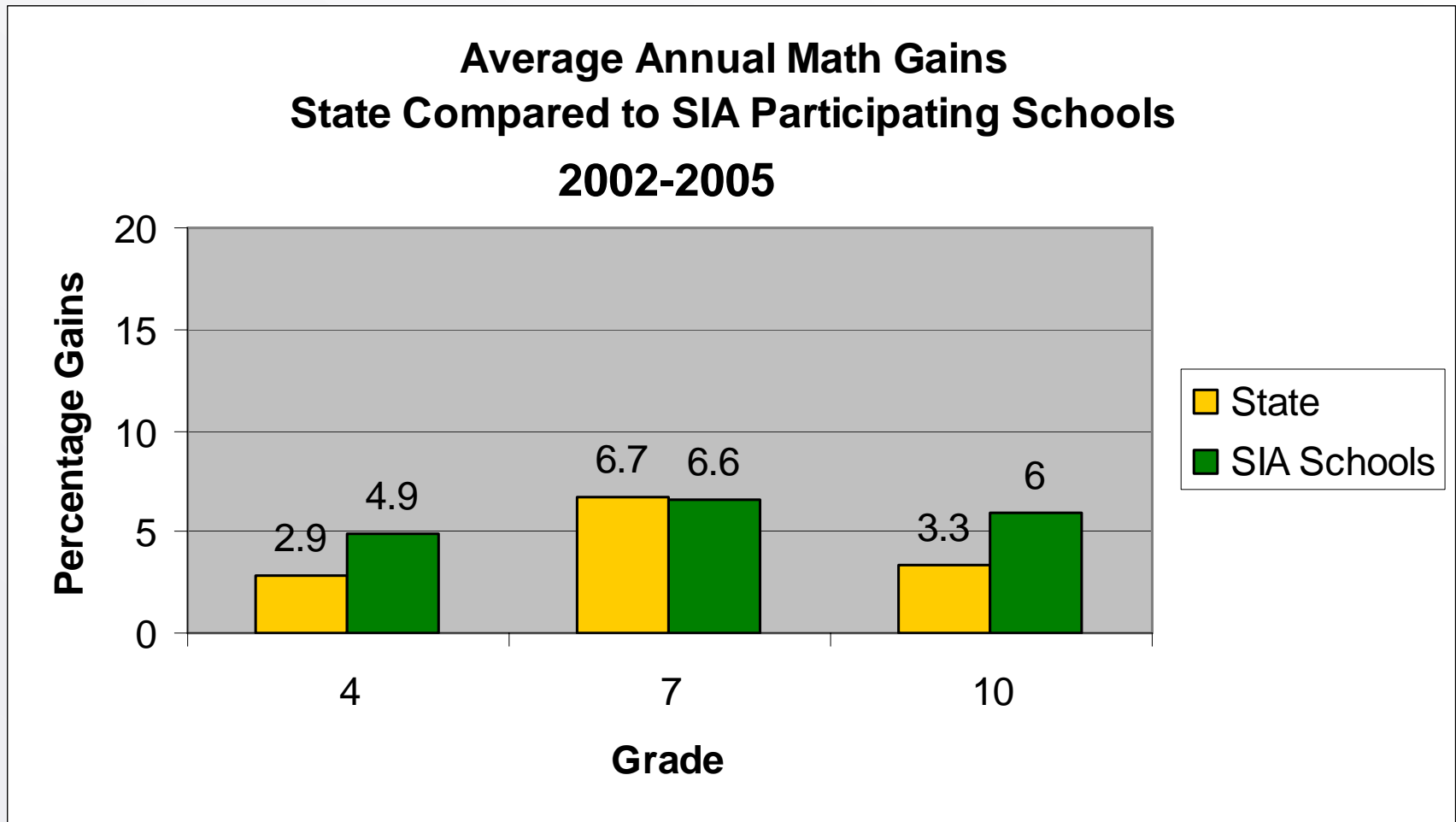
3. School Improvement through Focused Assistance Program

- In 2005-06, Focused Assistance Program is sole School Improvement Resource
- Voluntary district/school participation based on staff commitment and school's low achievement
- 4 cohorts to date, 89 schools
- Funded with State, Federal and Private grants: \$4.7 million total in 2005-06
- Approximately \$145k per school for 3 years
- Does it work?
 - 16 of the 38 schools total in Cohorts I and II have made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) and are no longer in Federal School improvement
 - Schools improve faster than statewide average annually

3. Reading Achievement Gains in Focused Assistance Schools (SIA)



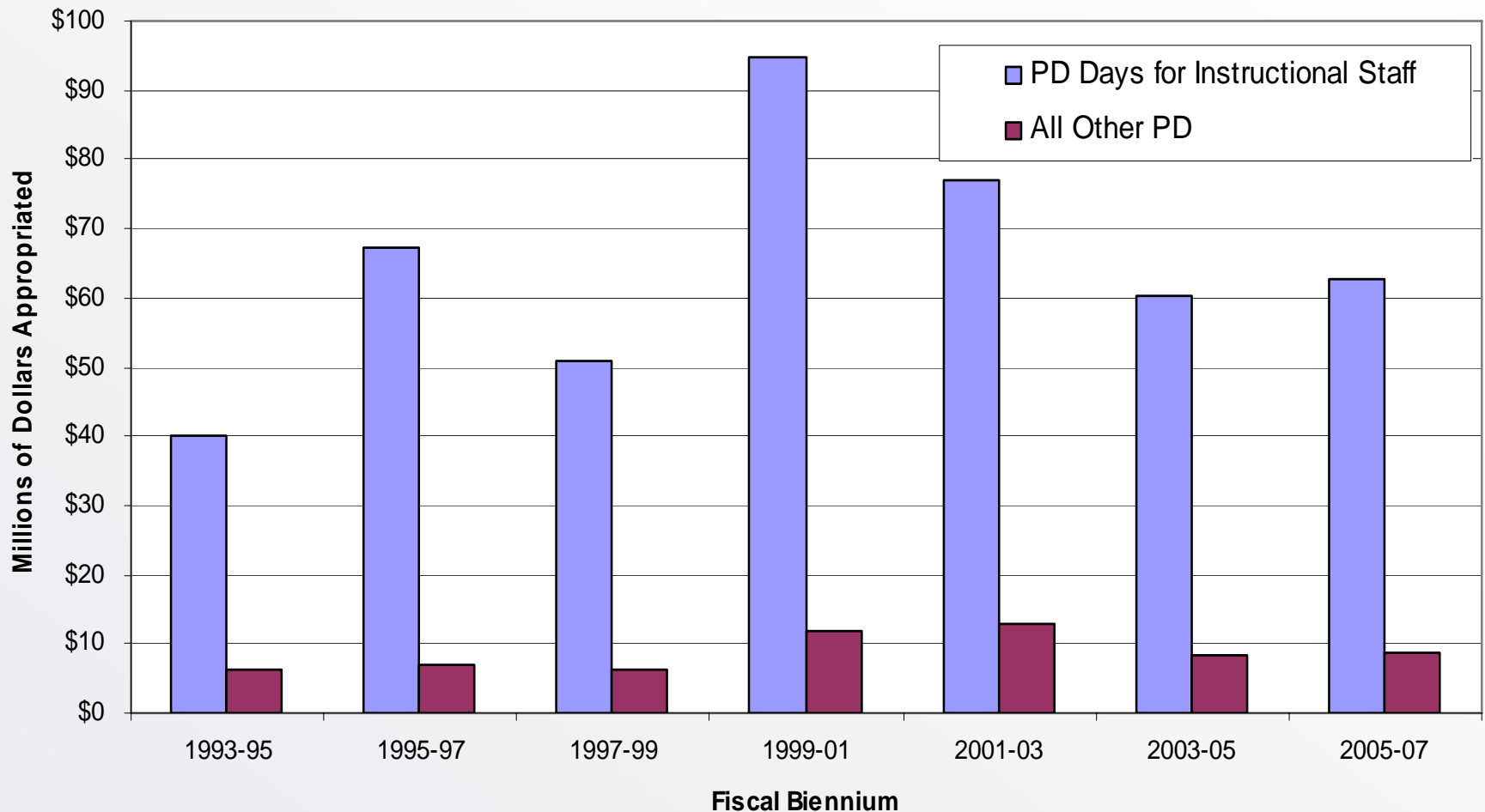
3. Math Achievement Gains in Focused Assistance Schools (SIA)



4. Professional Development Days: Student Learning Improvement Grants (SLIG) and Learning Improvement Days (LID)

- Provided because education reform required additional time to:
 - analyze existing curriculum/practices
 - identify areas for improvement
 - evaluate, select, and implement new curriculum and improvement strategies
- In 1995-1999, SLIG's allocation based on \$800/state funded instructional staff for time to implement education reform.
- Beginning in 1999, SLIG replaced by LID--days added to base contracts for activities to improve student learning, consistent with education reform.

4. Funding for Professional Development Days Dwarfs all Other PD Spending



4. Professional Development Allocations Student Learning Improvement Grants and Learning Improvement Days

School Year	Est. Millions Appropriated	"Days" per Certificated Staff
Student Learning Improvement Grants (Approx Days)		
1994-95	\$39.9	4
1995-96	\$33.3	3
1996-97	\$34.1	3
1997-98	\$25.4	2.5
1998-99	\$25.4	2.5
Learning Improvement Days (Actual Days)		
1999-00	\$33.0	3
2000-01	\$41.5	3
2001-02	\$44.0	3
2002-03	\$33.0	2
2003-04	\$30.0	2
2004-05	\$30.3	2
2005-06	\$30.8	2
2006-07	\$31.8	2

Funding allocated by state for state-funded units only.

4. Professional Development 14-Year Expenditure Totals

- Investment Over Time
 - 1994-2007: \$514 million
- Investment by Program (1994-2007)
 - PD Days for Instructional Staff: \$452 million
 - Beginning Teacher Assistance: \$32 million
 - Training for Teacher Aides: \$13 million
 - Administrator Assistance: \$12 million
 - OSPI-Lead Conferences: \$4 million

5. Assessment Law

- RCW 28A.655.070 The Washington Assessment of Student Learning
 - Fourth grade WASL: mathematics, reading and writing
 - Fifth grade WASL: science
 - Seventh grade WASL: mathematics, reading and writing
 - Eight grade WASL: science
 - Tenth grade WASL: reading, writing, mathematics and science (The class of 2008 must pass reading, writing and mathematics to graduate. The class of 2010 must also pass science.)

5. Assessment Law

- Federal law, the No Child Left Behind Act, requires Washington to add criterion-based assessments in reading and mathematics in the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 8th grades. (The WASL is a criterion-based test.)
- RCW 28A.655.200
 - The legislature repealed the requirement for mandatory norm-referenced tests comparing Washington's students to students nationally. The tests Washington used were the Iowa Test of Basic Skills (ITBS) in the 3rd and 6th grades and the Iowa Test of Educational Development (ITED) in the 9th grade. Districts may continue to use these tests at their own expense.
 - If funds are available, OSPI must post a guide of diagnostic assessments on its website. (Funds were not appropriated.)
 - If funding is available, by September 1, 2006, the Legislature must make diagnostic assessments available to school districts to help improve student learning.

5. Assessment

- Key to education reform: state defines standards, tests to the standards, and communities design the methods by which they will meet standards
- Some professional development and content assistance are imbedded
 - Teacher development of items and teacher scoring
 - Content Area Teacher Leadership Teams
- 14 Year Total: \$126 million (state) expended/budgeted 1994 to 2007
- State Cost per Test
 - \$17 per content area for development, printing, scoring and reporting
- New components in 2005 and beyond
 - Alternative assessment available in 2007
 - Re-takes, 4 available to high school students
- Federally required assessments of reading and math at grades 3, 5, 6, and 8 administered in 2006
 - Federal funds support this expansion but do not fully fund

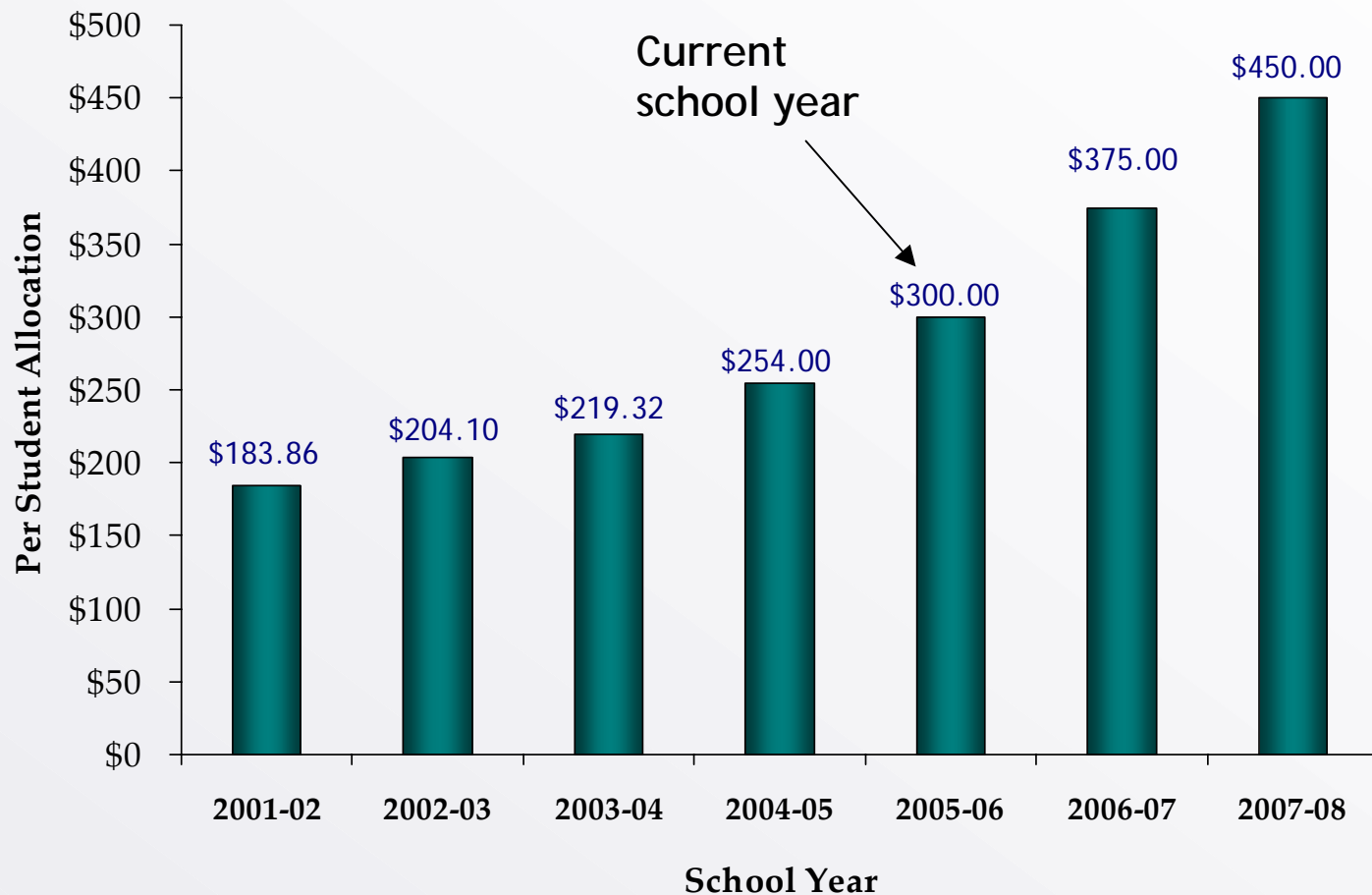
6. I-728 Student Achievement Fund

- Initiative passed by the voters November 7, 2000.
- Distributed as a flat amount per student.
- Moneys may be used for:
 - Reducing class size
 - Professional development for educators
 - Extended learning opportunities such as summer school or extended school days
 - Early learning programs
 - Building improvements to support smaller class size or extended learning

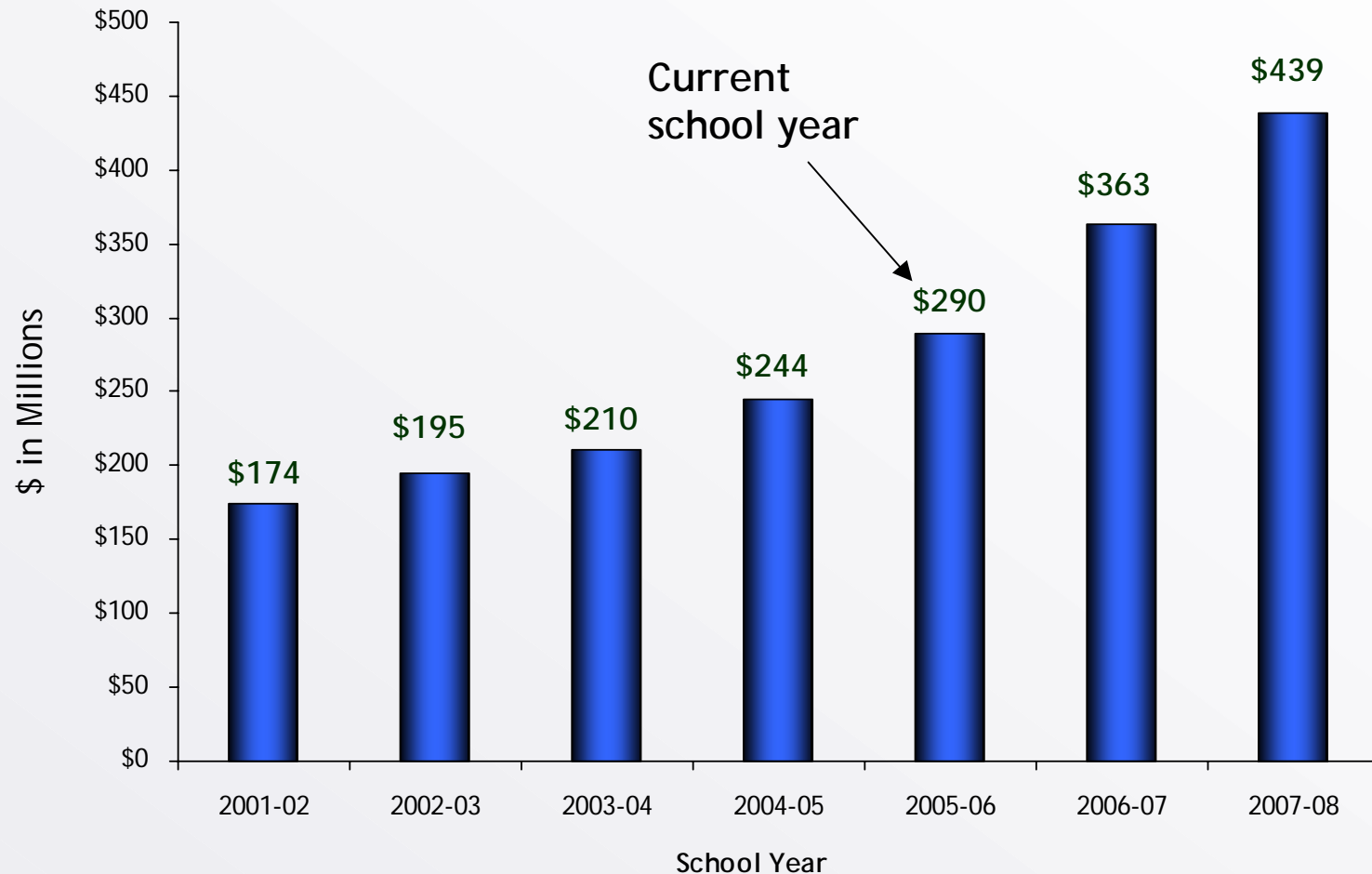
6. I-728 Student Achievement Fund

- Per student distributions amended by the Legislature in 2003
- Under the initiative, districts would have received \$450 per student beginning in the 2004-05 school year
- Per Student Distributions as amended:
 - 2004-05 \$254/student
 - 2005-06 \$300/student
 - 2006-07 \$375/student
 - 2007-08 \$450/student

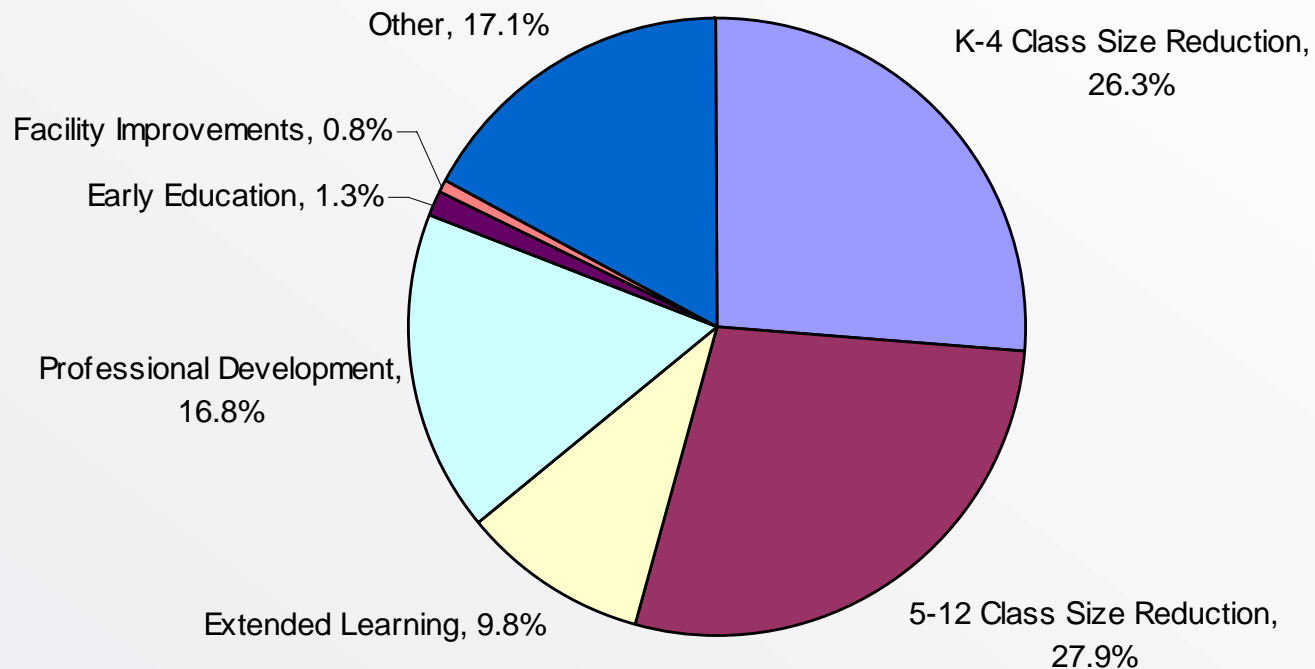
6. Per Student Allocations from the Student Achievement Fund



6. Total Allocations to Districts from the Student Achievement Fund



6. Over 50% of I-728 expenditures are associated with class size reduction.



2003-04 school year

Summaries and Conclusions

Comparison of GCERF Recommendations to Actual Implementation

Ed Reform Element	GCERF Intended Structure	Actual
1 Standards for Students by State	Commission on Student Learning (CSL)	Completed as Envisioned
2 Assessment by State	CSL and OSPI	Implemented and Continuing
3 Professional Development Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Recommendation of 5 then 10 days per year ▪Improvement plans required ▪Classified staff included 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪SLIG contingent on improvement plans ▪LID allocation; no plan required ▪SLIG/LID: \$452 million since 1994; currently 2 days ▪Paraprofessional training \$13 million since 1994 ▪17% of I-728 funds were devoted by districts to professional development
4 Mentor Program	Allocation ratio of 1 mentor for each 15 new teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Beginning Teacher Assistance program funded @ \$2.3 million/year since 1994 (average) ▪Mentor Academies @ \$200,000/year since 2003
5 Curriculum Alignment, Instruction, Remediation Assistance	District responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪\$78 million in funding since 1994 ▪70% of funding for reading remediation ▪20% for math professional development ▪8% for science professional development ▪2% for curriculum assistance
6 Readiness-to-Learn	Annual grants with successively increasing appropriations	Appropriation stable @ \$3.6 million per year since 1994 for a small number of schools

Comparison of GCERF Recommendations to Actual Implementation

Ed Reform Element	GCERF Intended Structure	Actual
7 Class Size Reduction, Extended Learning	Report Silent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪54% of I-728 funds were devoted by districts to class size reduction ▪10% to extended learning (remediation)
8 School Rewards and Consequences	Schools held to improvement from own baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Small awards funding in 2 years only ▪“Consequences” not covered by presentation ▪14 Apple Awards of \$25k since 2003
9 Deregulation, Funding Reform	Frees districts to focus on improvement	Not Covered by Presentation
10 Technology	Two-way carrier system and hardware and software grant program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪K-20 telecommunications system implemented ▪Hardware and software grants \$39 million in 1997-99 ▪On-going regional assistance allocation of approximately \$2 million/year since 1994
11 Standards for Educators	CSL Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Not Covered by Presentation ▪National Board for Professional Teaching Standards bonuses funded since 2000
12 New Teacher and Administrator Certification	State Board Responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Not Covered by Presentation, but has been adopted and implemented for teachers and administrators ▪Principal Internships, Assessments, Mentors funded \$12 million since 1994 (average)
13 College Scholarships	Incentive to attain Certificate of Mastery	Promise scholarships available based on class ranking—Not Covered by Presentation